

## SENATE ADVANCES TAX REFORM BILL; DRY LAW DELAYED

Albany Legislative Leaders  
Rushing Programme of  
Gov. Miller.

## STOCK SWINDLES TO GO

State Industrial Board Re-  
organization Measure on  
Way to Executive.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING BEATEN

Court of Appeals Gives Esti-  
mate Board Power Over  
School Finances.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Albany, March 1, 1921.

The Republican administration shifted into high gear to-day and took a quick jump ahead with Gov. Miller's legislative programme.

The policies laid down by the Governor in his campaign have passed through the formative stage after weeks of discussion and hearings and are now speeding along toward actual achievement. The leaders of both houses and the Governor are working in perfect harmony, a decided contrast with the hauling and mauling of the split administrations of recent years.

The Republicans of the Senate and Assembly in conferences to-day cleared away most of the objections that have stood in the way of concerted action. The Assembly Republicans by 99 to 6 voted to pass the Knight-Bridy bill, reorganizing the State Industrial Commission. The bill already has passed the Senate and probably will be the first of the important bills recommended by Gov. Miller to reach him for approval.

The Davenport-Judson bill, reorganizing the State Tax Department and combining all the tax collection agencies of the State, is now on the order of third reading in the Senate. Its passage is a foregone conclusion.

The Daylight Saving Repeal bill, which already has passed the Assembly, will not have to be introduced in the Senate, as twenty-eight votes are pledged for it. It was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Agriculture. This action ended all hope for the retention of daylight saving in New York State. The Senate will now pass it with little or no delay, and its signature by Gov. Miller is assured, as it is a party measure.

## Senate Majority for Dry Measures.

In the face of a hot fight against them by the New York city members, the Senate Republicans conferred to-day, twenty-eight votes for the Governor's three state prohibition enforcement bills. In the Assembly conference the vote on these measures was 70 to 15. The failure to get seventy-six votes would necessitate the calling of a prohibition conference for next Monday night. The leaders declared that they would have the necessary support for the dry bills to-day but for the fact that nearly a dozen members favoring them were called out to attend hearings. They say that a caucus will not be needed.

The New York Resolutionists have the bills on the ground that prohibition is a Federal law and should be enforced by the Federal authorities. They argued that the State should not be called upon to interfere in prohibition violations any more than to proceed against counterfeiters or other offenders against Federal statutes. Many declared that the enforcement of prohibition would spread the "booze" draft evil to local police forces.

The first of the blue sky bills was reported to the Assembly to-day by the Codes Committee. It is that of Assemblyman Henderson, designed to drive fake oil and mining corporation promoters out of business. It imposes severe penalties for false advertisements of the stock of such companies and requires that all oil and mining companies must file with the State Comptroller a statement of earnings and description of property before advertising their stock for sale.

## For Grand Central Relief.

Senator Meyer introduced to-day at the request of the New York city authorities a bill enabling the city to acquire necessary property by condemnation to relieve traffic congestion at Forty-third street in the rear of the Grand Central Station. It is planned to construct elevated structures for traffic on the east and west sides of the Grand Central, extending between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets. The right of way sought is now controlled by the New York Central Railroad and the Commodore Hotel.

A decision of the Court of Appeals to-day may make unnecessary further action on the Pearson bill transferring from school boards to board of estimate control over school moneys. This bill, which is favored by cities, has been hard fought by teachers and school boards. The court's decision gives boards of aldermen and local authorities the power to cut down education budgets and the number of school employees.



## GUILT

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## WOMEN ASK FOR JURY DUTY; SCORN CURTAIN FOR ANKLES

Sheriff Knott Upholds Plea of Delegation Before  
Albany Legislators, Saying It Is Impossible to Get  
Intelligent Men to Serve in New York City.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Albany, March 1, 1921.

Women want to serve on juries in New York even if they do not have the protection of ankle curtains. Being locked up overnight and doing jury duty for four months at a stretch have no terrors for them. That's what they told the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon when they made a plea for favorable action on the woman juror bill.

Miss Mary Wood of New York City said the women of New York were ready to accept the obligations of jury duty. She said that while there might be some grounds for exemptions, women would not mind sitting at murder trials.

"Neither do New York State women want the green curtain strung around their ankles as a Springfield (Ohio) jury required. They ask only one thing, and that is to be permitted to serve," added Miss Wood.

Others who spoke for the bill were Sheriff David E. Knott, former Assistant District Attorney Alexander Burke and Mrs. Pauline Field, president of the Criminal Bar Association, who headed a delegation of women to Albany.

"It is now impossible to get intelligent men to fill the panels in New York," said Sheriff Knott. "With the impaling of women this situation would be remedied."

"Eventually we have got to have

women on juries; why not now?" said Mr. Burke. "There is something radically wrong when you cannot get the so-called good men of the locality to serve. In New York city they are too busy chasing dollars. There is no real reason why women should not serve as jurors. They are citizens and thousands of them are taxpayers. Women are just as well qualified to think for themselves as men, and I venture to say that the average woman is more intelligent than the average juror sitting in New York city trial cases."

Mrs. Jack W. Leach, president of the Current Events Club of New York, declared that it is absurd to argue that jury duty would interfere with a woman's household duties.

"Women do not remain at home all the time," she said. "It would be a poor housekeeper who could not arrange her affairs in such a manner that she could not do jury duty. Men can leave their business to serve as jurors and still their business seems to run along."

Mrs. Lillian Sire of the Women's Democratic Club said that there would be no women jury dodgers. Miss Catherine Starbuck of the League of Women Voters registered her organization in favor of the bill.

There was no opposition, but amendments were suggested permitting exemptions for mothers of young children, housewives or women in ill health.

## FALCONER PRESSES INQUIRY ON JOHNSON

Introduces Two Resolutions  
Before Aldermen for Light  
on Hiring.

Following his recent statement that the hiring of Senator Hiram W. Johnson by the Hyman administration to conduct its transit fight violated a city ordinance unless the Senator was retained upon written evidence that no other capable person was available within the State, Alderman Bruce M. Falconer introduced yesterday in the Board of Aldermen two resolutions asking for an investigation of the manner in which the California's services were obtained. One called for an explanation from Mayor Hyman and the other for an explanation from John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel. Both were tabled by the Tammany majority.

The resolutions asked that the Mayor and Corporation Counsel cancel the city contract with Senator Johnson unless they could produce proof that the ordinance had been complied with. Ten questions were asked of the Corporation Counsel regarding the manner and terms of the employment of Senator Johnson. Among them were the following:

"Has Senator Johnson received or consented or agreed to receive any compensation, fee, emolument or reward, or any promise of compensation, fee, emolument or reward, or anything of value or personal advantage from Mr. William B. Hearst or from Mr. De Ford, Mr. Hearst's counsel, or from any person or source whatsoever, except from the city of New York?"

"Who first made the suggestion to or approached Senator Johnson with relation to the possibility of his being employed by the city of New York?"

"Will you relate from the beginning the complete circumstances which led up to and resulted in Senator Johnson's being employed by the city and what part, if any, Mr. Hearst, Mr. De Ford or any person representing Mr. Hearst had to do with the circumstances?"

For the first day since Senator Johnson's arrival both the Senator and the Corporation Counsel were silent yesterday on the subject of transit. Both will go to Albany to-day, however, where they will express their views in opposition to Gov. Miller's bill before the legislative hearing. Mayor Hyman and other members of his official family, together with the Mayor's non-partisan vigilance committee and other political and civic organizations, are expected to accompany the Senator.

There will be a train load of representatives of civic and commercial organizations going as advocates of the Miller plan.

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Throughout history England has expanded by just such accretions of wealth and territory as are represented in her newly acquired African colonies, South Sea possessions, and the oil fields of Mesopotamia. Sheer financial ability and diplomatic skill, which we lack, have procured these things for England.

We have no quarrel with England's greatness, but we must continue to remind our taxpayers that this country got nothing in the peace settlement—not a cent of indemnity nor an inch of territory. England, and we still have our hats off to her, stands on her own feet, trades freely today with all the nations of the world and is preparing to carry revived Germany's goods. Our best asset for the prosperity of the U. S. A. lies in the promises of the new Administration.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.  
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

## CEMENT CONCERNS INDICTED AS TRUST

Continued from First Page.

are said to employ a large force of inspectors, whose business it is to see that the amount of cement delivered is what the builder actually needs and no more. Curtailed production is one of the principal features of the indictments, and in connection with this the defendants are alleged to have combined and conspired "to close down for fixed periods of time their respective mills, and to advise their competitors of the time and extent of such periods and to procure similar curtailment of production by such competition."

"To prevent the organization of new cement concerns and the construction of new mills for the production and manufacture of cement by such concerns."

"To circulate false rumors as to the character of the persons that might form such new concerns and construct such new mills."

"To discourage stockholders and prospective stockholders of such new concerns as might become incorporated for the purpose of acquiring or constructing such new mills, by making false representations to them concerning the cement business."

## To Keep Out Competitors.

Other allegations charge the alleged trust with conspiracy to engage in cut-throat competition and make special competitive prices for cement in territory supplied by such new mills, thereby rendering continued operation of such new mills unprofitable and driving them out of business, with the purpose and effect of eliminating the competition of such new mills.

Before the institution of these proceedings the Federal authorities made several feeble attempts to disrupt the combine through proceedings against certain of its members. A dissolution suit was brought against the "trust" more than eighteen months ago in the United States District Court in Trenton, but this has lain dormant owing to a desire on the part of the prosecutors to await the outcome of other anti-trust law proceedings. The defendants, other than those already mentioned, are the Allentown Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa.; Astoria Portland Cement Company, Detroit, Mich.; Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Bath Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bonner Portland Cement Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Cape Girardeau Portland Cement Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Castalia Portland Cement Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation, Kinston, Tenn.; Colorado Portland Cement Company, Denver, Col.; Continental Portland Cement Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company, New York City; Cowell Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Crescent Portland Cement Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dewey Portland Cement Company, Kansas City.

Mo.; Dexter Portland Cement Company, Nazareth, Pa.; Dianada Portland Cement Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Dixie Portland Cement Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edison Portland Cement Company, New York City; Giant Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Glens Falls Portland Cement Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Golden State Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Great Western Portland Cement Company of Midred, Kan.; Hawkeye Portland Cement Company, Des Moines, Ia.; Hilderberg Portland Cement Company, Albany, N. Y.; Hercules Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Huron Portland Cement Company, Detroit, Mich.; Indiana Portland Cement Company, Greencastle, Ind.; International Portland Cement Company, Ltd., Scranton, Pa.; International Cement Corporation, New York City; Ironport Portland Cement Company, Ironport, Ohio; Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, New York City; Kosmos Portland Cement Company, Louisville, Ky.; La Salle Portland Cement Company, Chicago, Ill.; Lawrence Portland Cement Company, Northampton, Pa.; Marquette Portland Cement Company, Chicago, Ill.; Michigan Portland Cement Company, Chelsea, Mich.; Missouri Portland Cement Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Monarch Portland Cement Company, Humboldt, Kan.; Nazareth Portland Cement Company, Nazareth, Pa.; Nebraska Portland Cement Company, Denver, Col.; Newburg Portland Cement Company, Newburg, Mich.; Northwestern States Portland Cement Company, Mason City, Ia.; Ogden Portland Cement Company, Ogden, Utah; Oklahoma Portland Cement Company, Ada, Okla.; Olympic Portland Cement Company, Ltd., Seattle, Wash.; Oregon Portland Cement Company, Portland, Ore.; Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Peerless Portland Cement Company, Union City, Mich.; Peninsula Portland Cement Company, Cement City, Mich.; Penn-Allen Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa.; Pennsylvania Portland Cement Company, New York City; Phoenix Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland Cement Company of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Riverside Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Antonio Portland Cement Company, San Antonio, Tex.; Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Sandusky, N. Y.; Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Southwestern Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Southern States Portland Cement Company, Rockmart, Ga.; Superior Portland Cement Company, Seattle, Wash.; Texas Portland Cement Company, Dallas, Tex.; Three Forks Portland Cement Company, Three Forks, Pa.; Trinity Portland Cement Company, Dallas, Tex.; Union Portland Cement Company, Ogden, Utah; United States Portland Cement Company, Denver, Col.; Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago, Ill.; Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wabash Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wolverine Portland Cement Company, Coldwater, Mich.; and the Wyandotte Portland Cement Company of Detroit, Mich.

The individual defendants, other than those already mentioned, are corporations with which they are connected are: L. T. Sunderland of the Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Company; Charles Bosticher and R. J. Morse of the Colo-

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## GOVERNOR TO SAVE SCHOOLSHIP SERVICE

Economy Wave Stops at Cut  
in \$65,000 Needed.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Albany, March 1, 1921.

The economy wave in the State administration will not engulf the schoolship Newport, one of the full rigged vessels on whose decks and masts 2,500 officers have been trained for the United States Merchant Marine since 1875.

Gov. Miller said to-day he did not believe economy should extend to the \$65,000 appropriation which the State contributes toward training officers. Capt. John S. Baylis, commander of the ship, conferred with the Governor and Senator Charles H. Hewitt, chairman of the Finance Committee and received assurance that his ship would be saved for the service.

GIRLS who are particularly girls who are looking for positions above the average, read The Herald Want ads and put their Situation Wanted in The Herald's classified columns.—Ad.

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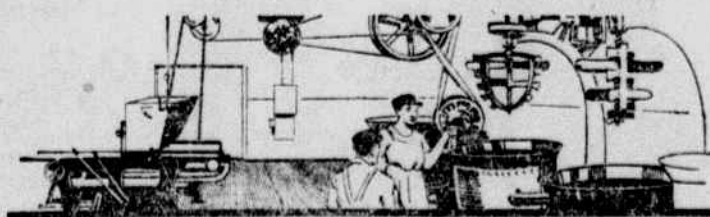
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